MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Held in Washington, D.C., March 19, 1943.

The fourth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1943 was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Friday, March 19, 1943. The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman,
Mr. Lamb,
Dr. Cret,
Mr. Holabird,
also H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Administrative Officer.

The secretary reported that Mr. Poor had written that he would be absent because he had accepted an assignment from the War Department to go "to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands to head a staff of War Artists being sent out under the Engineers, with the purpose of keeping a pictorial record of the War." The work will require several months.

Also, the following telegram was received from Mr. Stackpole:

Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 18.

Weather conditions make it impossible to be in Washington during meeting. So will return to San Francisco by return schedule. Will leave here Sunday. Ralph Stackpole."

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the meeting held January 29, 1943, were approved.

2. RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF MR. BRUCE: The secretary presented the draft of a Resolution prepared by Mr. Poor, which was read, as follows:

TO EDWARD BRUCE, Who died January 26, 1943, we, his fellow members of the Commission of Fine Arts, in session today, wish to do honor. We loved him for his fearlessness, for his honesty, and for his stubborn singleness of purpose which enabled him to transform his dreams into realities, and made of him a crusader who will be deeply missed in the world of American art.

In establishing and carrying on the Federal Section of Fine Arts at a time when the artists of our country were in desperate need of help and in working tirelessly for the wide extension of Federal patronage of Art, he has rendered a service which, vital as it was at

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the time, will grow more important in the perspective of the years.

That the artists of our country should be of as much concern to our Government as the farmer; that the culture which consists of the living art of our present day be nurtured and become a part of the every-day life of our citizens; that in every far-away part of our States the local artist be encouraged and the citizens made familiar with the work of those men and women who are the flower of their local culture; all this, we hope, is the beginning of a cultural process that may grow in depth and maturity and with the memory of the man whose creative vision foresaw all this, and whose practical mind worked for it tenaciously. To this work Edward Bruce unselfishly gave his first energy and his life. As an artist, with a passionate love of painting, he has left many beautiful paintings which will live.

The Commission felt that Resolution expressed the sentiments of the members very well and approved it unanimously. A copy thereof was sent to Mrs. Bruce (Exhibit A).

3. JOINT SESSION WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION: The Commission met with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission at 10:15 a.m. The following subjects were given consideration; which in the main were mentioned in the letter sent by the Chairman to Major General U.S. Grant III, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission recently (Exhibit B) and pertained to the development of the National Capital:

(a) Improvement and development of East Capitol Street: It was generally agreed that this would be a very desirable project, and, connected with the Mall on the west side of the Capitol, would give Washington one of the most superb compositions of any national capital.

(b) Square 732. General Grant felt it was very desirable to acquire this square south of the Library of Congress and adjacent to the Capitol Grounds as part of the Capitol Group development.

(c) Changes in Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia: Mr. Nolen called attention to suggested changes in the Zoning Regulations, under which it was proposed to limit the use of pent houses and also limit the height of buildings

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(c) Changes in Zoning Regulations of the District of Columbia: Mr. Nolen called attention to suggested changes in the Zoning Regulations, under which it was proposed to limit the use of pent houses and also limit the height of build-

in the District of Columbia. Since the changes proposed would affect buildings within the Shipstead-Luce Act area, Chairman Clarke suggested that a copy of the draft be sent to the Commission of Fine Arts for report by the architect members of the Commission.

(d) Fort Drive: Major Clarke emphasized the importance of making the Fort Drive a six lane instead of a four lane drive. Mr. Nolen said not enough land has been purchased to provide for a six lane drive and to do so would increase its cost considerably. Major Clarke felt that in a few years' time after completing the Fort Drive it would be considered a lack of foresight for having failed to provide for six lanes, and he suggested that it could be paved for four lanes and two lanes could be held in reserve for future development. His experiences in New York State on similar projects, he said, compelled him to emphasize this.

(e) Development of the Northwest Rectangle: It was recommended that plans be carried out for the completion of the Northwest Rectangle, so as to provide for the War and Navy Department buildings.

(f) New Fourteenth Street Bridge: It was generally agreed that there should be a new vehicular Fourteenth Street Bridge. The suggestion made of a combined railroad and vehicular bridge, Prof. Hubbard said, was found to be impracticable, since no adequate approaches could be provided for such a bridge carrying also trains.

(g) Removal of temporary war buildings: It was recommended that the temporary war buildings (including dormitories) be removed from park areas in the District of Columbia, in accordance with the agreement with the Secretary of the Interior that they be removed one year after Peace is declared; also that the temporary Navy and Munitions buildings of World War I be removed, as desired by President Roosevelt.

(h) Housing Development in Arlington County, near the Pentagon Building: Mr. A. R. Clas, architect, presented a plot plan of a proposed housing development near the Pentagon building, at the site of the former West Brothers Brick Yard, covering 190 acres and providing for 3200 families. No objection to its being located there was made. The question of location of shops in relation to the residences and the highway was mainly discussed.

(i) Federal Office needs for the National Capital: Mr. Nolen presented graphs of space occupied by government establishments showing that enough space has been provided by the temporary buildings and the federal office centers at Suitland, Maryland, the Navy Annex on Arlington Ridge Road, and the Pentagon Building, which he felt indicated that it is ample for years to come.

General Grant said such federal office centers outside of the District of Columbia do not build up the National Capital, and the Commission agreed with him. It was pointed out that the money saved by constructing a cheaper type of building is largely offset by extra amounts that have to be spent to provide public utilities, highways and other transporation facilities, and housing.

Attention was called also to the many bureaus with thousands of employes that were moved into the States for the War period and would very probably be returned to Washington after the War. Accordingly, to plan for a permanent Public Building Program was felt justifiable at this time.

(j) Ramp for Post Office Department Building: Mr. Nolen said he had received a copy of a letter (Exhibit C) concerning plans submitted by Mr. George Howe, Supervising Architect, to the Commission of Fine Arts, and containing a recommendation by Chairman Clarke that the ramp be made semi-circular on a grade of about 11%, rather than a straight ramp from Twelfth Street with a 19% grade, and necessitating the removal of a fountain from the court. Mr. William Adams Delano, architect of the building, said he

was opposed to the straight ramp because it would ruin the court. Both Commissions agreed on the design for the curved ramp with about 11% grade.

4. THEATER OF OPERATIONS MEDALS:

(a) Mr. A. A. Weinman, sculptor, submitted a revised model for the obverse of the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater of Operations Medal, showing a Flaming Sword, and one for the reverse of all three Theater of Operations Medals, in accordance with recommendations made by the Commission of Fine Arts in a letter to Colonel Nowland of the General Staff, dated January 30, 1943 (Exhibit D). Mr. Weinman sent the following letter with his models:

March 8, 1943.

"Dear Mr. Clarke:

I have sent you today under separate cover one photograph each of the obverse and reverse for the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater of Operations Medal and one small print showing the medal at 1 1/4" diameter, with the inscriptions changed, as suggested by the Commission. The lettering appears slightly fuller than it will appear on the final reduction, it being my experience that lettering has a tendency towards a slight shrinking in the reduction from the large model. If these finished models have the final approval of the Commission and the War Department, an intermediate reduction of the Eagle side will have to be made before final reduction to medal size of 1¼". The obverse showing Flaming Sword can be made in one operation.

I have forwarded the finished models by Railway Express to Mr. Caemmerer on March 5th.

Sincerely yours,

A. A. Weinman.

The Commission thought that Mr. Weinman had made excellent models and approved them. The Commission concurred in his suggestions as made in the letter above quoted.

Colonel L. H. Hanley of the General Staff was present and said that some criticism had been made as to using the eagle on the reverse, but he was shown a medal of the Marine Corps which established the precedent; in fact the Navy Department has a die for using this eagle on the reverse of all its medals. The secretary stated that the eagle was modeled by

Mr. Weinman and adopted by the Navy Department several years ago for this purpose. A letter was sent to Colonel Manley approving the models(Exhibit E)

(b). Mr. Gaetano Cecere submitted a plaster model for the obverse of the American Theater of Operations Medal. The design consisted of the representation of a relief map of North and South America protected by sword and shield. Dr. Cret suggested that the hilts of the two swords be similar and show a guard. The Commission concurred in this and also recommended that the contours of the relief map be somewhat more sharply defined. A letter was sent to Mr. Cecere accordingly (Exhibit F).

Colonel Manley suggested giving further study to the question of design for the Asiatic-Pacific Theater of Operations medal, since, he said, the Navy Department is not satisfied with it. The Chairman stated that he would bring the matter to the attention of the sculptor, Mr. Amateis.

5. BUSTS OF WORLD WAR HEROES: Chairman Clarke called attention to a letter with Memorandum (Exhibit G) received from Wheeler Williams, sculptor, suggesting that plastecine models be made ofeminent officers of the Army and the Navy, as well as busts of heroes who are decorated for deeds of valor, during the present World War; and stated that he had written a letter to Colonel Manley of the General Staff and to Captain Patrick of the Navy Department bringing this matter to their attention (Exhibit G-1)

The Commission considered the matter and thought it would be a good thing to have models made as Mr. Williams proposed, since most of them would be made from life and would be of value in connection with records of the War. Accordingly, the Commission concurred in the letter written by the Chairman to the War and to the Navy Departments on the subject.

6. UNITED STATES TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL: Under date of March 11, 1943, Colonel L. H. Hanley of the General Staff, submitted models for a United States Typhus Commission Medal, with Memorandum from the Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, as follows:

March 10,1943.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: U. S. Typhus Commission Medal
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

1. There are forwarded under separate cover plaster design models for the U. S. Typhus Commission Medal submitted by the following sculptors for transmittal to the Commission of Fine Arts for their advice as to the merits of the design:

Gaetano Cecere
Anthony de Francisci
C. P. Jennewein
Ulric H. Ellerhusen
Victor Salvatore
Laura G. Fraser
Robert Aitken
Edmond Amateis
Chester Beach
George Lober
Thomas H. Jones
E. McCartan
T. A. Rovelstad

For the Quartermaster General:

D. H. Cowles,
Colonel, Q.M.C., Assistant.

The models were judged anonymously, and after careful consideration the Commission decided upon two sets, which proved to be those by Edmond Amateis and by T. A. Rovelstad:

(a) Models by Mr. Amateis: The obverse showed a doctor carrying a Typhus victim. The Commission felt this was too literal, and suggested another model more symbolic, such as perhaps one showing a figure of Aesculapius.

For the reverse Mr. Amateis had indicated a microscope, with suitable inscription, both modeled in excellent form. A letter was sent to Mr. Amateis giving further instructions. (Exhibit H).

(b) Models by Mr. Rovelstad: The obverse showed Aesculapius and Hygeia, with the words Meritorious Service ~~Service~~ over them. The Commission recommended raising the figures and placing the words Meritorious Service below them.

The reverse showed a figure representing "Research" The Commission suggested that it be given further study and made less pictorial. The very small "crack troops" in medal size would be so small as to be indistinguishable, and should therefore be omitted from the model.

A letter was sent to Mr. Rovelstad and suggested the submissions of revised models embodying these suggestions (Exhibit I)

Colonel James S. Simmons, and Colonel S. Bayne-Jones, Office of the Surgeon General, War Department, and members of the United States Typhus Commission, were present to inspect the models and agreed with the decision of the Commission of Fine Arts in this matter. They likewise agreed that the Commission should take up questions pertaining to revised models with the sculptors

7. LAMP STANDARDS FOR INDEPENDENCE AVENUE: Mr. Harry T. Thompson, of the Office of National Capital Parks, National Park Service, submitted a design for a---

(a) Lamp standard for the new Tidal Basin Bridge, Design GE Form 78 Luminaire Glass Canopy, to be placed on the bridge in the line of Independence Avenue; pole 11' 7 3/8" high, with 3' 4 3/8" high lamp. The design was approved.

(b) Lamp standard for Independence Avenue, Hy-Lite Junior Spun-Crete Lighting Standard, made by the American Concrete Corporation 4237 North Lamont Avenue, Chicago; pole 24' 9" high, with projecting bracket 6' long, from which lamp is supported by a 2" pipe. The Commission approved the design. (Exhibit J)

8. RAMP FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING: Under date of March 3,1943, a letter was received from Mr. George Howe, Supervising Architect, submitting

Scheme D for a proposed ramp in the north court of the Post Office Department Building on Pennsylvania Avenue at Twelfth Street. The secretary reported that he had sent a print of the design to the architect members of the Commission as also to Mr. Clarke and to Mr. Adams Delano, architect of the building. After a talk with Mr. Delano, Chairman Clarke drew up a revised design proposing a curved ramp with about a 10% grade, instead of 19%, and this was sent to Mr. Howe by the secretary with letter conveying the following criticisms by Mr. Clarke:

> "It seems to both Mr. Delano and to me that it is exceedingly unfortunate to destroy the court by the removal of the fountain, particularly when the results obtained are so unsatisfactory. I mean by this that a 19% grade for vehicles is much in excess of practicality.
>
> "It would be exceedingly difficult for a person to walk up and down a 19% grade and the danger of having mail trucks go up and down as excessive a grade as this seems to me to be thoroughly undesirable.
>
> "I have therefore suggested a ramp following the one side of the existing circular driveway. You will note that I have indicated this in red on the print. By so doing the grading of the ramp may be reduced to approximately 10%, and in addition to that the fountain and the appearance of the court will be preserved. There may be difficulties in the way of doing this and I daresay it will be more expensive, but I cannot conceive of constructing a 19% gradient for a ramp for vehicles in spite of the fact that we may have a few of them in Washington."

Mr. Howe submitted a revised design at the meeting of the Commission (Scheme E) proposing a curved ramp.

Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. Howe, and his assistant, Mr. Thorn, were present during the discussion. Mr. Thorn said that they had been investigating ramps in public buildings and found that--

> The ramp in the Commerce Department Building has a grade of 18%
> " " " " Federal Trade Commission " " " " " 15½%
> Ramp A in the South Interior Building 15% and Ramp B 11.67%

After discussion Scheme E was approved, with the understanding that instead of a concrete parapet wall, an appropriate stone coping about 10 inches high surmounted by a metal railing will be used to protect the opening created by the addition of this ramp (Exhibit K).

9. LEIF ERICKSON STATUE: The Chairman reported that the Secretary of the Interior had sent a letter (Exhibit L) to Senator Francis Maloney, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, concerning S.J.Res 8, and advising that fully $20,000 would be needed for Pedestal and foundations, as well as landscape setting and that---

> "I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that, by reason of the efforts that are being made to conserve Federal funds, materials and manpower, the enactment of the proposed legislation should not, at least at this time, be considered as being in accord with the program of the President."

The Commission decided that, in the circumstances, no further action need be taken in this matter at this time.

10. STATUE OF SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE: The secretary presented a copy of H.R.2106, "To provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes," introduced by Congressman A.L.Bulwinkle, of North Carolina(Exhibit M).

The Commission took note of the Bill, and it was understood further action would be taken in the matter when Congress enacts the legislation.

11. LETTER FROM BRIGADIER GENERAL NOWLAND: The Chairman presented a letter of appreciation and thanks from Brigadier General B. E. Nowland, who was promoted recently (Exhibit N).

The Commission adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

March 25, 1943.

My dear Mrs. Bruce:

I enclose a copy of the Resolution in tribute to Mr. Bruce, which was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on March 19, 1943. We shall ever remember him for his devotion to the Fine Arts and as a friend.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mrs. Edward Bruce,
Post Office Box 1744,
Hollywood, Florida

COPY

The Commission of Fine Arts

Washington

February 25, 1943.

Dear General Grant:

It was a distinct pleasure to have you join with the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting in Washington held on Friday, January 29th, at which time you outlined certain specific problems in which the National Capital Park and Planning Commission is particularly interested in connection with the period post-bellum. In most if not in all of these problems this Commission is also interested either from somewhat different points of view or in respect to some of the details. It is clear, in any event, that the successful development of the plans for carrying out each one of these projects requires the cooperation of both Commissions, acting jointly in some instances, in others independently; however, it is evident that each Commission should be fully informed concerning the views of the other before final decisions are made. I have been charged by the Commission of Fine Arts to say to you that we fully agree with such a broad collaborative policy in the interests of the orderly development and the enhancement of the National Capital.

The following list of projects, or suggested projects, were the subject of discussion at the meeting of January 29th. We are glad to present our views with respect to each one of these in order that the Planning Commission may be informed concerning the attitude of this Commission in each case:

EXHIBIT B

Copy

The Committee of Five are

Cambridge

February 26, 1914.

Dear General Grant:

It was a distinct pleasure to have you join with the Committee of Five Arts at their meeting in Cambridge early on Friday, January 30th, at which time you outlined various specific problems in which the National Capital Park and Planning Commission is particularly interested in connection with the period post-bellum. Inasmuch as not in all of these problems this Committee is also interested either from somewhat different points of view or in respect to some of the details. It is clear, in any event, that the successful development of the plans for carrying out each one of these projects requires the cooperation of both Committees, acting jointly in the manner, in order intelligently; however, it is evident that each Committee should be fully informed concerning the views of the other before final decisions are made. I have been charged by the Commission at this time to say to you that we fully agree with such a broad collaborative policy in the interests of the orderly development and the advancement of the National Capital.

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1. Development of the area north and south of East Capitol Street: The Commission advocate the purchase of all of the privately owned lands lying between "D" Street North (Constitution Avenue extended) and "B" Street South (Independence Avenue extended) from First Street to Twenty-first Street, East; and including also those privately owned lands lying east of North Carolina Avenue and south of "C" Street to Twenty-first Street.

For some time both Commissions have recognized the urgent need for the greater decentralization of expanding governmental offices in order to reduce the increasing congestion, which obtains even in normal times in the Northwest and Southwest sections of the central area of the City. There is no need, in this communication, to set forth further reasons for the early development of this East Capitol Street area, since they already have been the subject of exhaustive study by the Planning Commission.

The preliminary studies for the treatment of this area have been made by Engineers of the Public Roads Administration and the Planning Commission and they indicate that it is a sound policy to provide (a) for through traffic on Independence and Constitution Avenues to avoid making East Capitol Street a busy thoroughfare and (b) for the larger office buildings along the two Avenues, leaving the lands which border upon East Capitol Street for relatively small, low, public and quasi-public, buildings, giving the effect of park-like settings for these structures.

2. Square 732: The Commission of Fine Arts believe that the lands in this square should be acquired to provide for the future expansion of the Library of Congress. This institution may no longer expand to the East; hence we should anticipate expansion to the South. This square (732) is comprised of many small ugly buildings, including shops, an incongruous environment adjacent to the principal building of the Library of Congress and the House of Representatives Office Building.

3. The Fort Drive: The Commission of Fine Arts are thoroughly in accord with the Planning Commission's basic scheme for the Fort Drive. We believe that this circumferential artery will form a most important traffic-way in the District of Columbia network. While we believe that it should maintain its identity as a "drive", which term connotes a limited speed for vehicles, we realize, nevertheless, that it will serve as a principal means for diverting traffic from many of the congested city streets of the City and hence serve primarily as a link in the major highway net-work, rather than merely as a drive for pleasure bound motorists.

It is our understanding that the Fort Drive is designed for two separate drives of the two lanes each. In view of the experience of the

1. Development of the area north and south of East Capitol Street: The Commission advocate the purchase of all of the privately owned lands lying between "A" Street North (Constitution Avenue extended) and "C" Street South (Independence Avenue extended) from First Street to Twenty-first Street, East; and including also those privately owned lands lying east of North Carolina Avenue and north of "C" Street to Twenty-first Street.

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It is our understanding that the Port Drive is designed for two separate drives of the two lanes each. In view of the experience of the

Chairman of this Commission in problems of this nature and in line with his suggestion, we respectfully urge that careful study be given to the design of this Drive for six rather than for four lanes.

Drives of this character serve to develop large volumes of traffic over and above that which it is normally expected will use this type of improvement; this has been the experience on similar projects in the New York area over a period of more than twenty years. As a result of this experience, this Commission believe that the Fort Drive should be made adequate for the future demands of traffic which is bound to develop and we consequently suggest that consideration be given to planning for two additional lanes of pavement.

4. Rock Creek Parkway: The Commission of Fine Arts are in accord with the basic principles set forth in the Memorandum entitled "Principles for the Preservation of Rock Creek Park and the National Zoological Park", which accompanied a letter which Mr. A. E. Demaray, Acting Director, National Park Service, addressed to the Engineer Commissioner for the District of Columbia on October 28, 1942. We subscribe particularly to the fact that "no through traffic route should occupy the narrow, winding floor or steep wooded hillsides of Rock Creek valley". Further than this, we believe that no substantial part of the lands of Rock Creek Parkway should be used for through traffic arteries except as may be necessary in the construction of high level crossings.

5. New Bridge at Fourteenth Street crossing the Potomac: This Commission concur in the views of the Planning Commission that the existing Fourteenth Street Bridge, and the B. F. & P. Railroad Bridge, should be replaced if found practicable by a single structure to carry both street and railroad. The reduction in the number of structures crossing the river seems desirable from the aesthetic as well as from other points of view.

6. Removal of temporary buildings constructed incident to this and the last War: This Commission are in favor of the prompt removal of all temporary buildings erected in the City of Washington to serve the expanding needs of the Government during this or the last War, just as soon as the need for which these buildings were built has passed. We include among those structures those known as (a) Munitions Building and (b) the Navy Building on Constitution Avenue, erected in 1917-1918 for temporary use. The open park space made available as a result of the demolition of those two large buildings is needed to complete the development of the area in the foreground of the Lincoln Memorial. The removal of the Navy Building will presumably necessitate the construction of permanent quarters for the Navy Department on the site lying west

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5. New Bridge at Fourteenth Street crossing the Potomac: This [illegible] easement in the views of the Planning Commission that the [illegible] should be replaced if found practicable by a single structure to carry [illegible] crossing the river access desirable from the southside as well as from other points of view.

6. [illegible]

[illegible] and the Zoo Park: This Commission are in favor of the removal of all temporary buildings erected in the City of Washington to serve the expanding needs of the Government during this or the last war, just as soon as the need for which these buildings were built has passed. We include among those structures known as (a) Munitions Building and (b) the Navy Building on Constitution Avenue, erected in 1917-1918 for temporary use. The open park space made available as a result of the demolition of these two large buildings is needed to complete the development of the area in the foreground of the Lincoln Memorial. The removal of the Navy Building will presumably necessitate the construction of permanent quarters for the Navy Department on the site [illegible] work

of the War Department Building, at Twenty-first Street and Virginia Avenue, Northwest.

In this connection the Commission are in accord with the recommendation of the Planning Commission to purchase the lands under private ownership lying south of "F" Street, Northwest, west of Nineteenth Street, including the westerly half of block 171.

Be assured that it is our desire to cooperate with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in every way to facilitate the post-war program in Washington. We are most appreciative of your expressed desire to keep us informed of the work of the Planning Commission in areas which are likely to be of concern to this Commission and you may be assured that it is our desire to reciprocate.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Major General U. S. Grant III, Chairman,

National Capital Park and Planning Commission,

Washington, D. C.

Major General U. S. Grant III, Chairman,
National Capital Park and Planning Commission,

APPENDIX B
November 19-20, 1942
Meeting

UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington

October 28, 1942.

Col. C. W. Kutz,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner for the
District of Columbia,
District Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Kutz:

With further reference to your letters of September 9 and September 23 in connection with a proposed survey and plans for the development of highways and crossings of Rock Creek Park and vicinity, and in line with the discussions at the meeting on October 23 in the office of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission between the various agencies concerned, it is agreeable to the National Park Service that the proposed surveys be undertaken by the Public Roads Administration as a District of Columbia sponsored project in accordance with the general policies set forth in the attached memorandum.

It is understood that you may wish to have the Public Roads Administration undertake certain alternate studies, which is agreeable to the National Park Service provided such alternate studies do not conflict with the general objective and the specific principles numbered 1 and 8, as set forth in the attached memorandum.

The Public Roads Administration should proceed with these surveys in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Interdepartmental agreement between the Public Roads Administration and the National Park Service. It is requested that the staff of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission be consulted at all stages of the survey and studies.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) A. E. Demaray,
Acting Director.

Enclosure 1701257

UNITED STATES
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington

October 15, 1942.

Col. C. W. Kutz,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Commissioner for the
District of Columbia,
District Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Kutz:

With further reference to your letters of September 9 and September 28 in connection with a proposed survey and plans for the development of highways and crossings of Rock Creek Park and vicinity, and in line with the discussions at the meeting on October 23 in the office of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission between the various agencies concerned, it is agreeable to the National Park Service that the proposed surveys be undertaken by the Public Roads Administration in accordance with the general policies set forth in the attached memorandum.

It is understood that you may wish to have the Public Roads Administration undertake certain alternate studies, which is agreeable to the National Park Service provided such alternate studies do not conflict with the general objective and the specific objectives mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3, as set forth in the attached memorandum.

The Public Roads Administration should proceed with these surveys in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Interdepartmental Agreement between the Public Roads Administration and the National Park Service. It is requested that the staff of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission be consulted at all stages of the survey and studies.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) A. E. Demaray,
Acting Director.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ROCK CREEK PARK AND THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

In the planning of any road system in Rock Creek Park, the opening sentence in the Olmsted Bros. report of 1918 should control. It is as follows:

> "The dominant consideration, never to be subordinated to any other purpose in dealing with Rock Creek Park, is the permanent preservation of its wonderful natural beauty and the making of that beauty accessible to the people without spoiling the scenery in the process."

In conformity with this general objective, the following specific principles should be adhered to:

1. No through traffic route should occupy the narrow winding floor or steep wooded hillsides of Rock Creek valley above the Zoo.

2. Traffic routes of the District major street system should not conflict with Park and Zoo drives.

3. An outlet should be provided through the Zoo for Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway traffic and north along the eastern edge of Rock Creek Park.

4. Harvard Street should primarily provide access to the Zoo, but may also provide a point of connection to and from the through traffic route.

5. A new bridge across Rock Creek in the line of Klingle Road to provide for trans-park traffic should be located high enough for Beach Drive to underpass. A Klingle Road-Piney Branch Parkway trans-park route should be provided.

6. The present Tilden Street-Park Road trans-park route should be abandoned and a new trans-park route provided by constructing a high-level bridge north of the present Tilden Street low-level bridge, connecting on the west with Tilden Street and Linnean Avenue, and on the east with Upshur Street and Colorado Avenue and via the through traffic route with other streets between Harvard Street and Piney Branch Valley.

7. Tilden Street as now existing in Rock Creek Park should be only an access to the Park road system.

8. North of Tilden Street, any through traffic routes that may be needed should be located without materially encroaching on park land.

9621

March 8, 1943.

My dear Mr. Howe:

With reference to your letter of March 3, enclosing two sketches entitled "Scheme D", indicating the contemplated ramp to be constructed in the north court of the Post Office Department Building, at Twelfth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, I have to inform you that, after a talk with William Adams Delano, the architect of the building, concerning the matter, Chairman Clarke has made the following report, which he has asked me to bring to your attention:

> "It seems to both Mr. Delano and to me that it is exceedingly unfortunate to destroy the court by the removal of the fountain, particularly when the results obtained are so unsatisfactory. I mean by this that a 19% grade for vehicles is much in excess of practicality.
>
> "It would be exceedingly difficult for a person to walk up and down a 19% grade and the danger of having mail trucks go up and down as excessive a grade as this seems to me to be thoroughly undesirable.
>
> "I have therefore suggested a ramp following the one side of the existing circular driveway. You will note that I have indicated this in red on the print. By so doing the grading of the ramp may be reduced to approximately 10%, and in addition to that the fountain and the appearance of the court will be preserved. There may be difficulties in the way of doing this and I daresay it will be more expensive, but I cannot conceive of constructing a 19% gradient for a ramp for vehicles in spite of the fact that we may have a few of them in Washington."

Mr. Clarke hopes that his suggestion may be studied by your office prior to the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on March 19th. Mr. Delano concurs in the suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Hon. George Howe,
Supervising Architect,
Public Buildings Administration,
Federal Works Agency.

EXHIBIT C

COPY

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1943.

Dear Colonel Nowland: Submissions of sketch models for Theater of Operations Medals.

The Commission of Fine Arts, in session on January 29th, received a total of forty-six separate submissions from fifteen sculptors, who entered a competition for three Theater of Operations Medals, held under the auspices of the War Department. One box was found to be empty; evidently this box was broken open in transit to the War Department and the contents lost.

After a careful review of all of the models, the Commission made a choice of four: three designs for the obverse of each of three medals and one reverse. They are as follows:

1. American Theater of Operations: The Commission chose the design submitted by Mr. Gaetano Cecere, of St. Louis, Mo.

2. European - African - Middle Eastern Theater of Operations: The Commission chose the design submitted by Mr. Adolph A. Weinman, of Forest Hills, Long Island, New York, for the reverse of the medals.

3. Asiatic - Pacific Theater of Operations: The Commission chose the design submitted by Mr. Edmond Amateis, of Brewster, New York.

Colonel L. H. Hanley of your office was present during the latter part of the period in which the Commission discussed the relative merits of the several submissions and concurred in the final conclusions. The Commission emphasized that it is desirable to consider the competition

one to choose three sculptors who are thoroughly competent to prepare designs to meet with the approval of the War Department and the Commission, rather than to choose the specific designs submitted in the competition. In other words, if the first designs do not meet with approval the sculptors may be asked to submit an additional sketch or sketches after discussing the subject matter with you. The Commission are confident that each one of the sculptors, whose models were chosen from those submitted, are thoroughly competent and outstanding medalists, anxious to make further studies if that becomes necessary. The Commission therefore suggest the appointment of Messrs. Weinman, Amateis, and Cecere as medalists to carry out three commissions as hereinbefore outlined in this letter.

With Colonel Hanley's approval, the Commission is arranging to ask Mr. Cecere to delineate his submission (American Theater of Operations) at a larger scale and in more detail; Mr. Weinman to make such revisions as may be appropriate in consideration of the suggested changes in the two designs submitted by him. As soon as these have been received, I shall communicate with you again.

Let me assure you that the Commission feel that it will be possible to obtain eminently satisfactory results through the further development of the models chosen from those three sculptors.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Colonel B. E. Rowland,
G-1, Military Intelligence,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Gilmore D. Clarke

Exhibit D

Let me assure you that the Commission feel that it will be possible to obtain eminently satisfactory results through the further development of the models chosen from those three sculptors.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

March 24, 1943.

Dear Colonel Hanley:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 19th, 1943, approved the revised models submitted by Mr. A. A. Weinman, sculptor, for:

(a) the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater of Operations Medal; and

(b) the obverse for all three Theater of Operations Medals.

In submitting the models, Mr. Weinman stated:

"The lettering appears slightly fuller than it will appear on the final reduction, it being my experience that lettering has a tendency towards a slight shrinking in the reduction from the large model. If these finished models have the final approval of the Commission and the War Department, an intermediate reduction of the Eagle side will have to be made before final reduction to medal size of $1\frac{3}{4}$". The obverse showing the Flaming Sword can be made in one operation."

The Commission concur in this matter.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Colonel L. H. Hanley,
G-1, Military Intelligence,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Exhibit E

March 24, 1943.

Dear Mr. Cecere:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 19, 1943, considered your model for the American Theater of Operations Medal and were well pleased with it. The Commission suggest---

(a) Making the hilt of both swords uniform, showing a guard; that is, the hilt over South America should be like the one over North America.

(b) Bring out the contours of the maps in more crisp detail.

(c) Make the lettering slightly fuller, similar to the sample of lettering attached, since it has a tendency to shrink in the reduction.

The model submitted is being returned to you. Please send the finally completed model to the Commission of Fine Arts, Room 7000, New Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

P.S. The Eagle on the attached print will be used as the reverse for all three Theater of Operations Medals.
G. D. C.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Gaetano Cecere,
Saint Louis School of Fine Arts,
Washington University,
Saint Louis, Mo.

Exhibit F

THE·STUDIO·OF·
WHEELER·WILLIAMS·
SCULPTOR·

15·WEST·67TH·STREET·
NEW·YORK·CITY·
NEW·YORK·

EPHONES:—
UEHANNA·7·0100
ALGAR····7·4796

Mearch 3rd
1 9 4 3

Gilmore D. Clarke,
10 Rockefeller Plaza.
New York City.

Dear Gilmore Clarke:-

I am enclosing as promised an outline in memo. form of the sculptural project I described to you at greater length the other day.

I fear we have no sculptors of Houdon's stature in portrait sculpture but there are a number of us who have the training and experience to insure faithful likenesses even under pressure of time and one can hope that as in other fields the "Job may make the Man".

I have reason to believe that while the number of sculptors qualified for such a task is limited there are enough able ones available and willing to so serve that insure splendid results of historical consequence.

Personally there is nothing I would rather do. As I told you I declined the presidency of the National Sculpture Society last Spring to be free to accept commission and service with my former branch of the service, Balloon Corps. which then according to advices from headquarters seemed what was wanted of me. This gesture on the part of my professional confreres makes me hopeful that if intrusted with some of the responsibilities of organizing such a program they wouldhave faith in my integrity and find not too much faault with my judgement and choice.

As I told you anything that you can do towards forwarding the general idea will be heartily appreciated. If you can suggest someone in Washington who might be able and willing to help or advise I would be glad of the opportunity to go down and explain the idea in more detail.

Yours most sincerely,

Wheeler Williams

Wheeler Williams N.A.

MEMORANDA ON THE
POSSIBLE SERVICE OF SCULPTORS
IN OR ATTACHED TO THE FORCES
IN TIME OF WAR:-

PURPOSE:- TO create and preserve in the most exact and lasting medium a visual portrait record of our leaders and those of the United Nations and of the outstanding heroes of our armed forces.

Many of the resulting busts should prove of lasting value to the nation historically and on the count of patriotism. All should prove of similar interest and value to the home communities of the individuals portrayed.

Witness Houdons busts of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Lafayette, and John Paul Jones.

DUTIES OF SCULPTORS SO ASSIGNED:-To make portrait busts as directed- in Washington of those there or recalled there to receive decorations and elsewhere here and abroad as occasion demanded.

To train key squads of enlisted personel in the various branches of theservices in the making of life and death masks. These of value in themselves would be vital in rounding out a comprehensive though partial program.

COSTS:- Obviously the costs of such a plan would be prohobitive, particularly at these times, were the busts to be commissioned individually at typical fees. However, assuming that the sculptors would agree to undrtake the work as a patriotic duty either where possible as commissioned officers or as civilians attatched at nominal salaries and that a competent sculptor should average one bust completed in plaster per week then the total and unit costs would be negligible in proportion to the hoped for results.

MATERIALS:- The busts would be provisionally in plaster but would be available now in Terra Cotta or Marble. Bronze casting where wished could await the end of the war.

SCULPTORS SELECTION:- It is the essence of such a program that the sculptors assigned to this work be by training, talent and intent capable of rendering exact and faithful likenesses as well as that the results be scupturally sound. It would seem wise to have one or several men approved by the Commission of Fine Arts at the outset . These to select others as needed subject to the same approval.

TIME:-

The time to do this is now. Too many whose deeds for us deserve this recognition are already gone.

PRECEDENT:- The U.S. Navy has already commissioned several outstanding painters to serve with the fleet, make sketches and prepare notes for historical paintings. The U.S. Army hascommissioned at least one portrait painter, to sreve as such.

March 11, 1943.

My dear Colonel Hanley:

Last week Mr. Wheeler Williams, 15 West 67th Street, New York City, an eminent sculptor and member of the National Academy, called to discuss with me the possibility of his employment--and possibly the employment of other sculptors--to make busts of eminent officers of the Army and the Navy, as well as busts of heroes who are decorated for deeds of valor. He has in mind the fact that these busts might be made in plaster and carefully preserved until after the War, when they might be cast in bronze or carved in marble.

I told Mr. Williams that I thought there was a good deal of merit in his suggestion and that I should like to bring it to the attention of the proper authorities in the Army and the Navy. It happens that Mr. Williams was formerly in the Balloon Corps of the United States Army and I think that he would be very happy to be commissioned on such work as he has described by serving in the armed forces.

Incidentally, I have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Williams for the type of work that he is interested in doing, for he is a thoroughly competent and, in fact, an outstanding sculptor, and one who has had a considerable experience in making quick studies in plasteceine and then subsequently casting the busts in plaster.

To have records in the form of busts or as bas relief would seem to me to be even more appropriate in many instances than to have portraits in oil. I should think that it would be appropriate to have busts of Generals Marshall, Eisenhower, MacArthur and others, and in addition to those, Admirals King, Leahy and others, as well as those officers and enlisted men of both services who were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I received from Mr. Williams, together with his Memorandum, on the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman

Colonel L. E. Hanley,
G-1, Military Intelligence,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Similar letter to Capt. H. G. Patrick, U.S.N. Department Board of Decorations and Medals, Navy Department

G-1

March 22, 1943.

Dear Mr. Amateis:

Your models for the United States Typhus Commission medal were submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts by the War Department, and were given consideration in connection with the others submitted in competition at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on March 19, 1943.

The Commission selected your models tentatively as one of two sets to be considered for the final award, subject to the submission of a revised model for the obverse. The portrayal of a doctor carrying a typhus victim is thought to be too realistic. A more conventional figure as well as symbolic, such as that of Aesculapius, would it is believed give assurance of a much more interesting medal. The Commission was highly pleased with your model for the reverse.

Please send the revised model direct to the Commission of Fine Arts, Room 7000, New Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Edmond Amateis,
Brewster, New York.

Exhibit H

March 25, 1943.

Dear Mr. Rovelstad:

Your models for the United States Typhus Commission medal were submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts by the War Department, and were given consideration in connection with the others submitted in competition at a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on March 19, 1943.

The Commission selected your models tentatively as one of two sets to be considered for the final award, subject to certain desirable changes, as follows:-

OBVERSE:

1. Raise the figures and place the words Meritorious Service below them. The lettering should doubtless be smaller.

REVERSE:

1. It is suggested that the figure "Research" be given further study and, if possible, made less pictorial. It was thought that it might be desirable to move this figure a little further toward the center of the space so as to make it possible to have a complete, or almost complete, shield. Possibly the shield might be slightly smaller.

2. The "crack troops" which are "issuing from the microscope" will be so insignificant in medal size as to be indistinguishable. Possibly they had better be omitted.

3. The reverse should correspond in character with the obverse by arranging the lettering on the same plane as the center portion of the reverse.

Please send your models direct to the Commission of Fine Arts, Room 7000, New Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT I

Mr. T. A. Rovelstad
Care of the
Office of the Quartermaster General
War Department
Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL
FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Description of Medal

Obv. MERITORIOUS SERVICE - In exerque, SERVICE. Above Meritorious the pentacle or star of health, talismanic symbol. Two energetic figures of the Greek God and Goddess, Aesculapius and Hygeia striding conjoined to right. They dispell the clouds of typhus caused by war and famine at their feet. Aesculapius thrusts forward with his left hand his serpent entwined staff, his face is turned toward Hygeia right: Hygeia holds aloft the egg from which modern science has cultivated typhus syrum with her right hand, and in her left cradles the lamp of Knowledge.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION. Seated figure of Research at left, bending over a miscroscope to right, with his arms resting on laboratory table, on which are equipment; at his side a shield blazoned with the Aesculapian snake entwined staff, (emblem of recovery and health); the table is supported by the figure of Chiron the Centaur who has the infant, Aesculapius on his left arm, holding in his right a lyre; issuing from miscroscope are are crack troops advancing to action to left.

Aesculapius was the son of the Greek God Apollo, and was worshiped by the ancient guild of Greek Physicians, who built templed health resorts to him; he personified to them the healing powers of nature and carried a knotted staff entwined by a serpent; he had two sons who became leaders and physicians and surgeons of the Greek Army and Navy at the time of the Trojan War. Hygeia was the

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TYPHUS COMMISSION.
Seated figure of Research at left, bending over a microscope to right, with his arms resting on laboratory table, on which are equipment; at his side a shield blazoned with the Aesculapian snake entwined staff, (emblem of recovery and health); the table is supported by the figure of Ohiron the Centaur who has the infant, Aesculapius on his left arm, holding in his right a lyre; issuing from microscope are are Greek troops advancing to action to left.

Aesculapius was the son of the Greek God Apollo, and was worshiped by the ancient guild of Greek Physicians, who built temples health resorts to him; he personified to them the healing powers of nature and carried a knotted staff entwined by a serpent; he had two sons who became leaders and physicians and surgeons of the Greek Army and Navy at the time of the Trojan War. Hygeia was the

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

WASHINGTON

Greek Goddess of health; she usually accompanied Aesculapius; and she sprang into existence as a personification of the great serpent accompanied virgin, river-mist, or cloud-goddess, Pallas Athene, in her capacity of health-preserver; she was called upon to destroy the germs of disease.

Mythology cites that one day while Aesculapius visited his patient Glaucus, he killed a serpent which entwined his staff. Soon after another appeared with a herb leaf in its mouth restoring the dead reptile to life; thus the snake entwined staff became a symbol of medicine and recovery.

Research is depicted as an Apollo like figure - bearing a resemblance of Medical Martyr, Howard Taylor Ricketts, whose life was devoted to discovery of the cause of typhus fever and its cure; he died as a result of his exposure to the disease in 1910; his research contributed greatly to later finds.

Chiron was the Centaur to whom Apollo entrusted his infant son Aesculapius; he taught the lad all he had learned about medicine from Apollo; the boy grew up to be the celebrated physician, worshiped by the Greeks.

T. A. Rovelstad

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMA

T. A. Novelated

-1-

March 22, 1943.

Dear Mr. Root:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 19, 1943, approved the design submitted in behalf of your office by Mr. Harry T. Thompson for a lamp standard (GE Form 73 Luminaire Glass Canopy) to be placed on the new Tidal Basin Bridge in the line of Independence Avenue.

Also the Commission approved the design submitted of a Hy-Lite Junior Spun-Crete Lighting Standard, which will be installed along Independence Avenue from Fourteenth Street westward to the river.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Mr. Irving C. Root, Superintendent,
National Capital Parks,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT J

March 22, 1943.

Dear Mr. Howe:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 19, 1943, considered the design (designated "Scheme E") which you submitted with your letter of March 18th for a curved ramp with a grade of approximately 10% located in the north court of the Post Office Department Building at Pennsylvania Avenue and Twelfth Streets, Northwest.

The Commission approved this design. In accordance with the discussion with Commissioner Reynolds and yourself, it is understood that instead of a concrete parapet wall, an appropriate stone coping about 10 inches high surmounted by a metal railing will be used to protect the opening created by the addition of this ramp.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Hon. George Howe,
Supervising Architect,
Public Buildings Administration,
Federal Works Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman.

Exhibit K

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1943

My dear Senator Maloney:

This will refer to your request of January 12 for a report on S. J. Res. 8, entitled "Joint Resolution Authorizing the erection of a statue of Leif Erickson in the District of Columbia."

The bill provides that the site chosen and the design of the pedestal shall have the approval of the National Commission of Fine Arts. The Commission at its meeting on January 29, 1943, expressed the opinion that, if the statue is to be erected in the District of Columbia, the site selected should be on the water front, or in the water. If such a site were selected, it would necessitate the construction of an expensive foundation and the $10,000 authorized to be appropriated would be insufficient for the preparation of the site and the erection of the pedestal. The amount to be authorized should be not less than $20,000 for such purposes and it is possible that even this amount would not be sufficient if the conditions at the site selected were extremely difficult.

If a water front site is selected, it would be necessary to provide some landscape treatment. No allowance for landscape treatment is included in the estimate of $20,000 for the preparation of the site and the erection of a pedestal. It is believed that the Association, or Committee, to be organized for the purpose of erecting the statue should also be required to provide the necessary landscape treatment and to assure this the following amendment is suggested:

On page 2, line 8, after the word "memorial" insert the words "including landscape treatment of the site."

The bill provides for two years within which to organize an association or committee for the purpose of erecting a statue of Leif Erickson and five years within which to complete the erection of the memorial after its passage. In the event this legislation is enacted this Department will not request an appropriation of funds authorized therein until after the war.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that, by reason of the efforts that are being made to conserve Federal funds, materials and manpower, the enactment of the proposed legislation should not, at least at this time, be considered as being in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) HAROLD L. ICKES

Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Francis Maloney,
Chairman, Committee on
Public Buildings and Grounds,
United States Senate.

cc: Mr. Gillen, Room 1228 (by NPS).
National Commission of Fine Arts,
Room 7000 (by NPS).
Director's Office, (by NPS).
Washington Liaison Office (by NPS).

Exhibit L

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2106

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 1943

Mr. BULWINKLE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Library

A BILL

To provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to accept, on behalf of the United States, the bronze statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, as a gift from Mrs. Paul W. Bartlett, and, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, to provide for the erection of such statue at a suitable location on the north side of Judiciary Square in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for carrying out the provisions of this Act, including the procurement of a suitable pedestal for such statue.

EXHIBIT M

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2106

A BILL

To provide for the acceptance on behalf of the United States of a statue of Sir William Blackstone, the work of the late Paul W. Bartlett, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BULWINKLE

MARCH 5, 1943

Referred to the Committee on the Library

HEADQUARTERS
28TH FLYING TRAINING WING
Office of the Commanding General
George Army Air Field

Lawrenceville, Ill.

February 24, 1943

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman
The Commission of Fine Arts
Interior Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Your letter of congratulations is very much appreciated.

I am sure you will find Colonel Hanley, who succeeded me in G-1, a very pleasant Officer with whom to transact future War Department decorations business.

I want to express to you how much I appreciate the way your Commission has handled the War Department decorations and hope that you will give my sincere regards to the other members of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

BOB E. NOWLAND
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Exhibit N

Minutes of Joint Session of the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, March 19, 1943.

20. Joint Meeting with Fine Arts Commission:

At this time the members of the Commission of Fine Arts joined the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for a joint meeting to discuss subjects of mutual interest to the two commissions.

The members of the Fine Arts Commission who were present were:

MR. GILMORE D. CLARKE, Chairman.
MR. WM. F. LAMB.
MR. JOHN A. HOLABIRD,
MR. PAUL P. CRET.

MR. NOLEN read to the Commission a letter addressed to the Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission dated February 25, 1943, and attached as Appendix D. In this letter Chairman CLARKE expressed agreement of the Commission of Fine Arts in the need for following a broad collaborative policy in the interests of the orderly development and enhancement of the National Capital. He then expressed in detail the attitude of the Commission of Fine Arts as to the following projects which were the subject of discussion of the meeting of January 29:

1. Development of the area north and south of East Capitol Street.

2. Square 732.

3. The Fort Drive.

4. Rock Creek Parkway.

5. New Bridge at Fourteenth Street crossing the Potomac.

6. Removal of temporary buildings constructed incident to this and the last War.

Then the two Commissions discussed in some detail the above listed and other subjects as follows:

A. Square 732.

MR. NOLEN stated that this Square was immediately south of the Library of Congress, and the shops and small businesses thereon, did serve a real need in this area and if wiped out there would be a demand for similar uses nearby. He also stated that it was the hope that the Federal buildings would expand to the east between B Street south and B Street north and that the addition of this Square may retard the eastward trend.

GENERAL GRANT stated that the Square might be added to the National Capital Development Authority Bill as an authorization but could be acquired later in the judgment of the Commission.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE felt that it might well be added as the structures now on it are not a credit to the environs of the Capitol and that it was the most logical place for further expansion of the Library of Congress. It was decided that the Commission would give further study to the future use of this Square.

B. Fort Drive.

The two Commissions were in accord with GENERAL GRANT'S statements and Chairman CLARKE'S letter. There was some divergence of opinion, however, as to whether provision should be made now for 2 two-lane drives or 2 three-lane drives.

MR. NOLEN pointed out that six lanes would materially increase the cost by requiring additional land acquisition in some sections and for construction of wider bridges.

MR. HUBBARD pointed out that the width of the Fort Drive taking had been pinched because of lack of money which the Commission could get for such land acquisition.

CHAIRMAN CLARKE stated that his experience with the boulevards around New York and other places thoroughly convinced him that in a few years six-lanes will be needed and it would be wise for the Commission to acquire the land now and do the grading for six lanes. He also pointed out that a second circumferential boulevard further out might evolve.

The Commission were of the opinion that the greater part of the drive could well be four lanes at least to start with and those parts where the traffic will be heavier might be planned for six lanes.

C. New Bridge at Fourteenth Street.

MR. NOLEN and MR. HUBBARD pointed out that the Commission had given serious consideration and study to a combined railroad and traffic bridge and to two separate bridges close together crossing the Potomac at 14th Street, and the studies showed that both ideas are impractical. They strongly advocated that the construction of a new railroad bridge and a new traffic bridge be very near their present locations and that the replacement of the Highway bridge be given an early priority in the post war program.

MR. CLARKE said that the Commission of Fine Arts had evidently misunderstood GENERAL GRANT and they were agreeable to the ideas of the Commission in regard to these structures.

D. Removal of Temporary Buildings Constructed Incident to This and the Last War.

The members of both Commissions expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the removal of all temporary buildings as soon as possible after the end of the war emergency including temporary or "duration" housing, the office buildings in and around Washington presented to this Commission for approval as temporary buildings, and the Navy Building and Munitions Building in the western part of the Mall erected as "temporary" buildings during World War No. 1.

It was pointed out that the so-called temporary dormitories on the Union Station plaza remained many years after World War No. 1 and two or three "temporary" office buildings are still in existence in addition to the more durable Navy and Munitions Buildings.

MR. DEMARAY pointed out that all of the permits to erect buildings on park property carried a provision that these temporary buildings should

be removed within a year after the cessation of hostilities and that a somewhat similar provision was being inserted in all leases of private lands for the erection of war housing.

E. Amendment to Zoning Regulations:

MR. NOLEN next presented for discussion several zoning problems that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission considered at its February meeting, particularly the Commission's recommendation to the Zoning Commission restricting the maximum height of buildings in the 110' height district to 130', including penthouses. The main question to be considered is whether or not a penthouse should be included within the 130 ft. setback height or be above it. It was agreed that the Staff would furnish the Commission of Fine Arts the necessary data in regard to these proposed changes in the zoning regulations. The Fine Arts Commission will then give the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Zoning Commission its recommendations.

F. Proposed Development of West Bros. Brick Co. Property:

MR. A. R. CLASS, Architect, and MR. O. MILTON TALBERT, F. H. A., appeared before the Commission to explain the proposed multi-family housing development on the West Brothers Brick Company property located immediately south of the Pentagon building. MR. CLASS explained that 190 acres were involved in this proposed development. In addition, part of the old Hydraulic Brick Company property and the Campbell Estate are to be acquired. It is proposed to develop this property with about 3,800 family units with a density of about 18 families net per acre. The central portion of the property contains a commercial area for service to residents and the public generally. The entire area is generally level. A large number of family units would thus be located within easy walking distance of the Pentagon Building and the Navy annex. The whole development would be surrounded by an outer road. Most of the apartments would be two stories high with breaks in the roof line providing a limited number of third floor apartment units. The area immediately adjacent to the Pentagon Building is being reserved for future development of hotels and possibly office buildings.

Discussion included the size and disposition of the commercial section, its effect on traffic in this section, the desirability of certain relocations of roadway, provision for pedestrian traffic through the underpass to the Pentagon Building; future use and zoning of land between development and U. S. 1 and adjacent to the Pentagon Building.

The matter was referred to MESSRS. NICHOLS and HUBBARD for further study and discussion after the meeting.

G. Enlargement of Arlington National Cemetery:

MR. NOLEN presented the comprehensive plan for the enlargement of the Arlington National Cemetery as approved by this Commission at its February meeting. Members of both Commissions were unanimous in their indorsement of this project. The Fine Arts Commission over a year ago proposed the addition to the Cemetery of the Arlington Farms area now being occupied by temporary dormitories.

H. Route for Atlantic Coastal Motorway:

MR. NOLEN explained that the advocates of a toll road which had been authorized by the Maryland Assembly two years ago were desirous of using part of the same location proposed by the Commission for the Washington-Baltimore Parkway, through Fort Meade to Greenbelt, thence to the new Potomac River bridge at Dalgren and from there to Richmond. He expressed himself as opposed to the use of the parkway route as a toll road but instead advocated a parkway that would run from Baltimore to the District line in accordance with plans of this Commission, down the Anacostia River to Blue Plains, then along the George Washington Memorial Parkway route to Fort Foote and Fort Washington and from there to Dalgren Bridge. The two Commissions were in agreement as to this route and this use of the right-of-way.

I. Post Office Building Ramp:

MR. NOLEN presented a plan of the Public Buildings Administration to erect a ramp in the North Court of the Post Office Department Building leading to the basement of the building in order that some of the officials could park their cars in the building. The ramp as proposed is on a 19 percent grade. The two Commissions were of the opinion that if this project is necessary the plan should be so revised that the grade would not exceed 11 percent by having the ramp lead down to the basement on a circular roadway outside of the fountain area.

The Fine Arts Commission withdrew at this point.